Norfolk; D. D. Hull, Jr., of Bristol; S. V. Fulkerson, of Abingdon; Roy B. Smith, of Rosnoke, and over a hundred more.
There was not over four hundred lawrespect when the convention was called to order in the ball-room by A. W. Patterson, of Richmond, chair, in of the Executive Committee. There were nearly as many ladies, wives and daughters of the members, on the floor as there

Men. JUSTICE WALTER CLARK. JUSTICE WALTER CLARK.
Justice Walter Clark, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and Mr. Bryan's favorite candidate for the Presidency, occupied a seat on the floor near the stand. Hon, John Goode, president of the late Constitutional Convention, was a prominent figure near at hand. Eugene C. Massie, of Richmond, was at the desk of the secretary, a position he had occupied for many years. John Winston, of Richmond, was at Mr. Massie's table the stengaranter of the convention. of Richmond, was at Mr. Massle's table as the stenographer of the convention.

Mr. Patterson made a very felicitous speech of two minutes, calling attention to the fact that the association was just at the bewitching age of sixteen, and that it behooved her to take especial caré that her head be not turned by the attention she was to receive, as the American Bar Association, the nobility of the profession, was about to honor her by meeting at the same place and almost at the same time,

the same time.

Mr. Patterson concluded by introducing Judge S. G. Graham, of Tazswell, to deliver the annual address. There was a complimentary round of applause as Judge Graham arose. His subject was a carefully prepared paper on "Some Philosophy of the Law and Lawyers."

JUDGE GRAHAM'S ADDRESS.

The address was full of deep thought, and though lengthly, its reading was listened to with the closest attention. The following outline will give an idea of the scope of the address:

Mr. Graham's subject, was "Some Philosophy of the Law and of Lawyers." It was a subject that the complex of the scope of the eddress:

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Completely boxed at all points of the compass by good goods at our August prices. Ahead on hats

Well grounded on shoes

Suits and shirts on hand in big variety - which accounts for the very SMALL prices

Some of these suits are hea

enough for Autumn. The trend of the times and wool indicates

higher prices in the fall.



of the universe that forced the establishment of this republic of republics?

Treating of the induence of the French philosophers on free government. Professor Adams in his Ancient Law, says:

"The Adams in his Ancient Law, says:

"The Adams in his Ancient Law, says:

"The Adams of the time, and particularly those of Virginia, appear to have possessed a stook of knowledge which contemporaries in including much which could only have been derived from the logal literature of continental Europe."

"The American lawyers in thus prominently and emphatically affirming the fundamental squality of human beings, gave an impluse to political movements in their own country, which is far from having yet spent itself, and in a loss degree in Great Britain, which is far from having yet spent itself, and in a dopted to its home it began they had adopted to its home it prance, adomad with vastly greater energy, and enjoying much groater clams of general reception had respect."

The Constitutions of the different American States, having embodied the essential elements of free government, their courts did not exist long before it became necessary for them to defy the legislative power by declaring void laws which contravened the Constitutions of the States.

To a Virginia court belongs the distinction of furnishing the first reported elegislative body on the grounds of its unconstitutionality.

It was the case of the Commonwealth v. Caton decided in November, 152, it happened to be a case of great importance, involving the life of three men who had been convicted of treasen in the government from grantice produced prohibited the executive branch of the government from grantice of the Assembly determined whether such persons were objects of mercy and ordered accordingly. One branch of the Assembly determined whether such person by the general court and sentence

POWER OF GOVERNMENT.

nius of justice, in a progressive introllike ours, to be blind.

Our English critic (1) at once observes this and suys! "The Supreme Court, feels the touch of public opinion "" "".

To yield a little may be prudent, for the tree that cannot bend to the blast may be broken."

Three illustrious examples of this sensitiveness to public opinion have been furnished by this your! in the past quarter of a century. In 1890, what I believe are of a century. In 1890, what I believe are State, through its legislation, to regulate the rates of toil to be collected by public carriers.

the rates of toll to be collected by public carriers.

Three of the justices there dissented. In 1895, the "Income Tax" cases were decided, determining that all the sections of the Wilson Tariff Act, putviding for an income tax, contravened the constitution of the United States, and were therefore void. Four of the justices dissented in these cases.

In 1901, the "Hisular" cases, involving the collection of duties upon importations from Porte Rice, were decided, wherein the justices differed widely, not only in their reasoning, but in their judgments.

Judgments.

It is an impressive fact that the American lawyer has a profound respect for the constituted tribunals, and whatever may be his individual opinions, he does not rashly venture into print with criticisms of their practices. There is, however, a marked difference of opinion existing among the thoughtful portion of our profession in regard to the growing practice among the courts of dissenting and, in consequence, the delivering of individual opinions. All agree that the right and privilege of a judge to dissent and to publicly so put himself or record, is promotive of independence and should not be abridged. All further agree that if great constitutional and political questions, which have provoked differences of opinion between people and parties, must at last be settled by a divided court, that the world should know the reasons which impelied the individual majority of the thinking men of our profession deprecate the practice of delivering in extense dissonting opinions. is an impressive fact that the American

may be the cause, it is a judicial attribute far too rare and takes courings bordering on the sublime, to exercise it.

In the settlement of the intricate and perplexing legal questions growing out of contracts much during the existence of the Southern Confederacy. Judge Staples felt constrained to change his expressed opinions, and it is absolutely refreshing to read the munity sentiments which he entertained on this subject.

Aft. Justice Story, once sitting in the Circuit Court, excided a case of great importance, involving the jurisdiction of tutt court, and afterwards becoming dissatisfied with the decision, so expressed himself, and the case was taken to the Supreme Court, wherein he delivered the opinion.

himself, and the case was taken to the opinion.

AMERICAN LIBERTY.

The fertile fields of American liberty have produced truly a wonderful race; men of action, bold and aggressive, energelic and ambitious beyond comparison. There are no logal barriers to the possibilities of any man. When the eager youth goes forth to seek his calling he beholds a vast domain made ready for his labors by the sacrifice of his fathers, the finds an ecountry which dares to menace his peace or his freedom. He finds that the great social and political questions, which once disturbed the sections and the States arose in bygondays above the heads of the civil powers and were forever settled by the law of might and force. He decides that there are no problems pertaining to his personal freedom left unsettled which stir his pariotism. He linds that ino ittles of distinction can be bestowed by his country to emobie him and his powererly, which so dires the ambition of the Englishman; but he does find a new world of unlimited possibilities—a wonderland of colossal fortunes, in comparison owhich the classic Croesus is now hid in Lydian rubbish. The glitter in the anomalian so of gold enchant this youth, and his choice is determined. He leaves behind him patriotism and all that ennobles the spirit of man and joins that great army of linancial Americans. I am not now employing the art of a demagogue, investing against the legitimate nobles the spirit of man and joins that great army of financial Americans. I am not now employing the art of a demagogue, inveighing against the legitimate accumulation of wealth, but I am spoaking of the despoism of combinations, which in the plant days of peace do not scruple to assail the fabric of the Constitution itself. The bulwarks between them and the mastery of the government are the courts of justice; but they have found that the nation's weakness lies in the very constitution of the Supreme Court itself; that the wise men of the convention falled to determine the number who were to be the guardians of this sacred instrument. Congress may be invaded and procured to increase the number of judges to any extent; a weak or a corrupt President will appoint tools of the nation's enemies, whose judgments are already bought, and thus the very knystone of the arch of this republic may be crushed by the weight of our own gold.

BURST OF APPLAUSE

lusive of the thirty-seven members lected in vacation by the Committee on demissions, which would bring the total numbership to 544.

numbership to 544.

AN APPRISCIATED GIFT.

The secretary read a letter from John Rutherfoord, of Richmond, transmitting to the association a penell sketch of John Marshall, made from Hie. The sketch was the property of the family of the late Charles Sinton, of Richmond. The association adopted a resolution of thanks for the portrait.

II. St. George Tucker, of Staunton, presented the report of the Committee on International Arbitration. The report contained several facts of contemporary history calculated to encourage the advocate of the abolishment of the court of Mars.

At the conclusion of the reading of Mr.

At the night session, J. F. Bullitt, of Big Stone Gap, read a paper on "Trusts and Labor Organizations." Mr. Bullitt declared that the central idea with corporations was destructive, the main idea with labor unions was destructive. The corporation and the trust was for the purpose of enabling a body of men to do what the individual could not do. The labor union was to force a minority of a class to do what the majority wished it class to do what the majority

to do.

The speaker enumerated the benefits accruling from trusts and admitted that if wages were always fair, there would be no need of labor unions.

A sontence almod at William J. Bryan, provoked considerable applause from the Virginia lawyers.

MR. BULLITT'S SPEECH. Mr. Bullitt's speech was in part as fol-

Mr. Bullitt's speech was in part as follows:

In the last half century the theory of evolution has been promulgated, accepted by scientists generally and largely by men of thought of all classes. It is true that many accept only a part of its frue that many accept only a part of the control of the control of the control of the series and this with divers qualifierations. The greatest advances which have been made in several generations in many of the sciences have been by the ald of the light of the doctrines of evolution. Why not apply these doctrhies to the subject of this paper, Trusts and Labor Unions? You may not agree with me in all conclusions reached, but it will at least be interesting to follow me in an honest effort to show what the greatest of modern theories has to say on the most important of living issues.

The greatest authority on evolution, living or dead, is Herbert Spencer.

There is scarcely a subject that can be mentioned upon which you will not find more or less discussion somewhere in the works of Spencer. Having said that I regard him as the greatest authority on the works of Spencer. Having said that I have borrowed largely from his thoughts, and that very little of what follows is original—the work which have attempted has simply been to deduce from his general conclusions certain particular conclusions with reference to the subject in hand.

Trusts and labor unions are natural plenomena, natural growths—they are both the products of evolution.

And here let me say that I use the word trust in its popular sanse, and include therein all very large combinations of capital; the original trust, where a number of corporations combine and form a central controlling board; the trust of more recent origin, where one corporation of vast capital. The central idea of a trust, as popularly understood, is a large combination of evolution.

Now, I say that both trusts and labor unions are the products of evolution.

idea of a trust, as popularly understood, is a large combination of capital, and it matters not what form the combination takes.

Now, I say that both trusts and labor unions are the products of evolution.

To fully explain the definition of evolution.

To fully explain the definition of evolutions would require more time and space than the limits of this article permit. Suffice it to say that the central idea is combination—a joining together of units, originally alike, making a single whole, and then a joining together of these wholes, making other wholes, and so on add so on add injustion, and during the process, the units other wholes, and so on add so on add injustion, and during the process, the units of the common bond, become unlike in form and unlike in action, and bound together by indissoluble ties.

So likewise with compound and recompounded bodies. A tribe of savages, composed of like individuals, each performing all of the activities necessary to support life for himself and by himself, and all ensuged in essentially like activities hecomes a tribe ere long with a chief, first temporary, afterwards perfament, who performs in a vague, uncertained the executive, legislative and judical hranches of government. Later on the wise men, his capitalis in battle and so on; and finally the tribe unites with nation, with king privy, council, perliament, judiciary, etc., etc.

As militancy grows less and less an industrial class arises. At first all of themself and seen deventually we have a ment, judiciary, etc., etc.

As militancy grows less and less an industrial class arises. At first all of themself and these of divers kinds of farming, some raise corn, others fruit, others bemps other go to manufacturing, others to carrying, others to advising and toperform the requirements of his call-

Ere long it is seen that one man cannot perform the requirements of his calling as well as two, and the partnership is formed. These grow into the kmail corporation, and these into the large, and then comes the aggregation of corporations for still more colossal operations.

Can Mr. Bryan and his followers destroy them? As well try to dam up the Mississippl River or check the ebb and flow of the tide!

We as individuals, will be the cells, this corporation the limbs, this the body, this the viscera another the lungs, another the heart, and a combination of all, the brains.

Bo likewise with labor unions—they are a matural growth, a product of evolution.

analysis of the very rich powers of State, analysis of the very rich powers of State, analysis of the very rich powers of State, and the very rich powers of the civilized work. It was More to the civilized work of the devilized work of the deviligation of the deviliance of the devi

THE DAY ON THE DIAMOND

Records of the National and American Leagues.

FOUR DOUBLE - HEADERS

The National Teams Divided Honors in

Each Case, but the Athletic Took Two Games from Detroit, One of Which Was Shut-Out.

Chicago 9, Brooklyn 4. Cinginnati 7-2, Boston 4-10. Fittsburg 8-5, New York 0-9. Philadelphia 7-2, St. Louies 3-3.

Where They Play To-Day. Chicago at New York. Cincinnati at Brooklyn. St. Louis at Boston. Pittsburg at Philadelphia.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES YESTERDAY

At Boston: Boston and Cincinnati di vided another double-headar to-day, Cin-cinnati taking the first game and Boston

At New York: Pittsburg made their last appearance of the scason at the Pologrounds to-day in a double-header, in which they divided the honors with the longity. First Game-

At Philadelphia: Heavy hitting by Philadelphia itsulted in two deteats for St Louis to-day,
First Game—
Score

Score: 000000003-8 6 ESt. Louis 1020000003-8 6 ESt. Louis 10200004,x-7 13 3 Batteries: Murphy and Ryan, Dugglesby and Doelng, Tinc. 1:25. Umpire, Emsile. Second Game—R. H. E.

At Brooklyn: Chicago played the homeam here to-day and won.

com here to-day and won. R, H, E. Score:
Chicago 01020014-B 12 1
Brooklyn 100010002-1 S i
Batterles: Wicker and Cling: Jones and Jacklitch, Time, 1:40. Umpire, Moran. Attendance, 2,000.

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES YESTERDAY

Scores Yesterday Cleveland 10, Washington 0. Philadelphia 2-1. Detroit 1-0. New York 3, St. Louis 2. Boston 11, Chicago 3.

Where They Play To-Day. Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
New York at Chicago,
Boston at St. Louis.

Standing of the Clubs. Clubs. Won. Lost, P.C.
Boston 69 37 641
Philadolphia 60 46 65
Cleveland 58 45 88
New York 51 48 515
Detroit 51 41 500 Chicago 47 Washington 32

Second game; Score:

Score:
Detroit ... 0010000102 2 8 0
Philadelphia ... 000000100-1 8 3
Batterles Mullin, McCulre and Buelow;
Waddill and Schreckengost, Time, 130
Umpire, O'Loughlin, Attendance, 39,331

At Cleveland: Cleveland went into sec-

Southern League. Birmingham 3, Atlanta 2, Montgomery 8, Nashville 7.

Commanders Changed.

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Aug. 21.—A change in command is announced at the Presido. Major Charles W. Hobbs, of the artillery corps, commanding, has been ordered to the Atlantic coast, The new permanent commander will be Colonol Charles Morris, now in command at Fort Moultrie, S. C.

"NATURE'S SUNLIGHT."

THE "CARTER" ACETYLENE

GAS Manufactured Under Foreign and Do-mostic Patents.

SEVERAL THOUSAND

The installation of ACETYLENE GAS MACHINES from ten to seventy-five lights for private residences and public buildings our SPECIALTY.

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THE HURON WON BETTING HEAVY BY SHORT HOSE

"THE CARTER."

The Day's Featured Event Taken in Slow Time-Good Day for Favorites.

(By Associated Press.) SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 21.-The veather to-day brought out a very large crowd to the race track. Short Hose on the Huron, the day's featured event, in the slow time of 2:02 3-5. It was a loafing tace over the course. The favornd fifth, and running second in the first

three races. The summary; First raco-seven furlongs-Couundrum 7 to 1) first, The Musketeer (3 to 1) econd, Stroller (9 to 1) third. Time,

out year-olds; one mile and three six-nth Short Hose (even) first, Rigolin to 1) second, Reservation (a to 1) third.

rifth race—six furlongs—Naughty Lady (16 to 5; first, Silver Meada (2 c) D sucond, Salada (3 to 1) third. Time, 116. Sixth race—mile and a furlong; on the furf—Stone Wall (4 to 3) first, Dark Planding, 1) second, Flara (7 to 1) thitusine, 15.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, ILLS., Aug. 21 .- Results at awthorne: First race-five furlongs-Little Mission 10 to) first, Catherine (5 to 2) second, Second race—six furiongs—Beau Or-nonds (11 to 5) first, Oronte (15 to 1) sec-sid, J.Extrenne (12 to 5) third. Time,

1:33 4-5.
Third race—mile and a sixteenth—The Giver (4 to 1) first, Louisville (39 to 1) second, Wartenicht (6 to 1) third. Time, 47. Fourth race—four and a half furlongs— seterminution (3 to 2) first, Cogomen (13 (2) second; Allista (10 to 1) third. Time,

55. 1.6. Fifth race—mile—McGee (13 to 2) first, Anck (5 to 1) second, By Ways (50 to 1) librd. Time, 1:49. Sixth race—five and a half furlongs—Commodore (5 to 1) first, Floral King (2 to 1) second, Maggle Leeber (20 to 1) third. Fime, 1:97 4-5.

Maiches for Money

A wayfaring colored man floated into his trouses and laid eight matches on voice husky with emotion requested a whiskey. William Collopy served him, and with a sigh the colored man asked how much it was, "Ten cents," said Collopy, His customer dug down into his trousers and laid eight matches on the bar, Collopy looked a question mark at him. "Isn't that enough," murmured the stranger in a soft pedal voice, "Ten cents," said Collopy, Once more the trousers pocket was sought, and two more matches laid on the bar, and the negre started out. This was too much for the trate Collopy, and he handed him a beer glass just beneath the car and timed him over to the police. Acting Mayor Porter gave him \$5 and costs, —Exchange.

SILK REELED BY MACHINE

First Hank on Exhibition in Washington.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, August 21.-Secretary cultural Department to-day the first hank of slik reeled from the slik-reeling ma chines recently purchased by the Department. There are three of these maput in operation, the intention being to send one of the two remaining machines to Tuskegee and the other to some other place where sufficient interest may be shown to learn how to operate it.

place where sufficient interest may be shown to learn how to operate it.

Cocooms have been purchased from all over the country and two expert female French operatives have been brought to Washington to teach the operation of the machines. It is Secretary Wilson's desire to have the people of the South, and especially colored persons, learn the business, because of the comparative cheapness of that labor. Arrangements have already been made to have some girls come to Washington to learn the machines, and they are expected daily.

Secretary Wilson says that the Department is prepared to do everything possible to encourage the industry, and that sfik worm eggs, as well as young mulberry trees, will be supplied to persons desiring to engage in the lusiness. The Department at present is buying eccomes whenever offered, but reeling eccomes whenever offered, but reeling eccomes will be established as fast as possible, and each of these will be a cocoom market. The silk produced is of a very fine quality.

The Department is propared at present to turn out about twelve hanks per day. "We hope soon to have enough to make a flag for the President," said Wilson. "The United States imports \$75,000,000 worth of silk annually, and it behooves is to do all we can to establish the industry."

ON GRAND CIRCUIT

of \$2,000 for 2:12 Trotters.

Hawthorne Won Bonner Stake

NEW YORK, August 21 .- After a day's delay on account of a heavy track, the Grand Circuit meeting was resumed to-day at Brighton Beach before 8,000 specters. The betting was very heavy, Billy Buck selling for \$1,000 to \$790 for the field. The favorite won the first heat by half a length from Jim Ferry, but in the sec-

In the third heat at the first turn Swift stumbled and swerved into Hawthorne, and both went down, the horses being

citing finish by the rank outsider, Haw

Lou had gotten the lead, and won the heat by a narrow margin.

For the fourth heat Kinney Lou ied to the top of the homestretch, with Billy Buck and Hawthorne close up, but here Hawthorne came up with a splendid burst of speed and won easily by a length. The next heat was close from start to finish, Hawthorne winning by two lengths. He sold for \$190 in a \$2,000 root. Summaries:

ool. Summaries: 'The Bonner Memorial, \$2,000 purse; 2:15

pool. Summaries:

The Bonner Memorial, \$2,000 purse; 2:18 trot—Hawthorne won second, fourth and fifth heats; Billy Buck, first heat, second; Kinney Lou, third heat, third. Best time, 2:08-3-4.

The John H. Sheets, \$5,000 purse; 2:27 class—Judge Green won in three straight heats; Wainscott, second; Margaret Bathgate, third. Best time, 2:10-1-4.

2:08 pace, purse \$1,000 mile and a quarter dash—Nervola, first, Albert, second; Locanda, third. Time, 2:38.

2:16 trot, purse \$1,000—Dillon Boy won second and third heats and race; Prince Greenlander, first heat, second; Millard Sanders, third. Best time, 2:03-3-4.

2:00 trot, purse \$1,000—Maxine won first and third heats and race; Wentworth, second heat, second; Walnut Hall, third. Best time, 2:08-3-4.

2:12 pace, purse \$1,000—Strathline won in two straight heats; Jessle, recond; Page Hall, third. Best time, 2:07-1-2.

2:03 pace, purse \$1,000—Danlel won second and third heats; Herold H, first heat, second; Dan R, distanced. Best time, 2:04-1-2.

2:14 pace, purse \$1,000—Albock won in 2:04-1-2.

2:14 pace, purse \$1,000-Albock won ir two straight heats; Fred H., second Ethel Mack, third.Best time, 2:11,

CLOTHIER WILL PLAY AGAINST DOHERTY

(By Associated Press.) NEWPORT, R. L. August 21.—It is now practically certain that W. J. Clothler will be the one to meet the vomers be-herty for the honors of challenging Larned won his match with Ward to-day, R. F. Doberty is expected to default to his brother in the lifth round to-morrow, so that H. L. Doberty will next meet R. H. Carleton in the semi-finals. During the day R. F. Doberty beat J. P. Paret 6-0; 6-1; 6-2.

It was reported here to-day that a French team also expects to challenge for the Dayls international trophy in England next June.

Mr. B. Becher and his charming daugh Philadelphia after a delightful visit to his daughter, Mrs. R. Wise.

NAW TRILBY TRIPS SEASHORE EVERY SUNDAY O.VIA. NORFOLK & WESTERN RY.

NORFOLK OCEAN VIEW ROUND \$1.00 TRIP

VIRGINIA BEACH CAPE HENRY MOUND \$1.25 TRIP.

Cocoons whenever offered, but reeling centers will be established as fast as possible, and each of these will be a cocoon market. The silk produced is of a very fine quality.

The Department is propared at present to turn out about twelve hanks per day, which was a constant to turn out about twelve hanks per day, and fast for the President, said Wisson, "The United States imports \$75.00,00" worth of silk annually, and it behooves us to do all we can to establish the industry."

Mrs. J. W. Thompson and Mrs. John M. Marlin, of this city, are visiting friends in Crewe, Va.

A simple, safe and efficient machine, Any one of ordinary intelligence can operate them. They are permitted by the National Board of Fire Underwriters,